THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 65

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th. 1797.

On Friday, the 16th inſt. will be peremptorily ſold, on a long credit,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WOOLLENS,

Conſiſting of

Broad cloths, fine and coarſe; narrow ditto, fine and coarſe; coatings, frizes, negro cottons, &c. &c.—Alſo, a number of fine hats.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 8.

For Freight or Charter.

THE SLOOP

HOPE,

Burthen 300 barrels, Joſeph Taber, maſter, will take freight for any port within the United States, or charter for the Weſt Indies.—Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

June 13.

For Charter,

THE SHIPS

HAMILTON

AND

LEXINGTON,

Burthen about 400 hhds. tobacco each.

Wm. WILSON.

May 23

For Boſton,

The Schooner

PEGGY,

A ſtaunch good veſſel, JOHN ATKINS, maſter, Burthen 85 tons, will take freight on reaſonable terms, and be ready to receive on Tueſday next. For particulars apply to

JOHN & THOMAS VOWELL.

June 8 tf

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

PEGGY,

OF PENOBSCOT,

BENJAMIN CONDON, MASTER,

An excellent veſſel, burthen 93 tons, but five months off the ſtocks, ſails faſt, and is in complete order. Will be ready to receive Freight in the courſe of 6 or 8 days for any northern port on the continent, or will be ſold on eaſy terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

June 6.

LANDED,

At Harper's wharf, from the brig Little Sally, James Taylor, maſter, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, at his warehouſe, Prince ſtreet,

50 barrels brown Sugar,

2500 lbs. green coffee,
6 pipes 4th proof old cogniac brandy,
6 do. 4th do. do. Hollands gin,
9 pipes, 7 quarter caſks } Teneriffe Wine
32 hogſheads, 16 tierces } Molaſſes,
14 hogſheads, 50 barrels } RUM.
2 tons cordage of various ſizes,
50 cordial caſes, with bottles, glaſſes, &c. complete,
4 boxes of hollow glaſs ware, conſiſting of tumblers, wine glaſſes, oil canns, decanters, &c.
20 boxes 8 by 10, and 12 by 14 Window Glaſs,
1 bale white Ruſſia ſheeting,
20 boxes ſpermaceti candles.

J. G. LADD.

June 13.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Mr. Otis preſented a petition from the merchants of Boſton and Charleſton, praying a ſuſpenſion of the duties on cotton goods and teas imported from the Eaſt-Indies, laid at the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, in order that it may not operate upon the cargoes from India ordered before the paſſing of the law—Referred to a ſelect committee.

The houſe took up for a third reading, the bill for preventing the exportation of military ſtores and encouraging the importation thereof, but on motion it was recommitted to a committee of the whole; the houſe having gone into ſuch a committee, ſeveral amendments were moved and agreed to by the committee; and after being reported, were agreed to by the houſe; the bill was then ordered to be engroſſed and read a third time this day.

The houſe now reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, Mr. Dent in the chair.

The 3d reſolution for purchaſing frigates being under conſideration—

Mr. Sewall wiſhed to go to the 5th, as his vote on the 3d and 4th would be regulated by the deciſion on the 5th, for ſhould our merchantmen be allowed to arm in their own defence, there would be leſs neceſſity for purchaſing frigates to convoy the trade.

Dr. Smith conſented to go to the propoſition as the gentleman propoſed, not becauſe he was unprepared to conſider the third, but merely to accommodate thoſe who had difficulties in their mind.

Mr. Nicholas queſtioned whether this mode of proceeding in the buſineſs was altogether in the power of the gentleman from Charleſton, or was ſubject to the direction of the committee.

Dr. Smith preſumed it might be done by common conſent.

Mr. Giles hoped they would proceed in the order of the reſolutions, as the moſt expeditious mode of coming to a deciſion: He ſaid the people were expecting with unuſual anxiety the fate of theſe propoſitions, as they were generally conceived to tend to plunge us ſuddenly into a war with the French republic. He meant to reject them in toto.

Mr. Otis ſaid his vote alſo on the 3d and 4th would be regulated by the deciſion of the 5th, and therefore he wiſhed gentlemen would accommodate it with their preference.

Dr. Smith would now give the buſineſs a form which ſhould render it independent of the votes of his opponents.—He would withdraw the 3d and 4th reſolutions, in which caſe they came plump up to the 5th.

Gen. Varnum ſuſpected that as the buſineſs had been acted upon by the adoption of two of the reſolutions, they were no longer in the power of the mover.

Mr. Dent decided that the doctor had his reſolutions ſtill in his power. In conſequence the 5th reſolution, "That proviſion be made by law, for regulating the arming of the merchant veſſels of the United States," came under conſideration.

Mr. Swanwick roſe after ſeveral minutes ſilence, and preſſed the advocates of this meaſure to let the committee have ſome information as againſt whom our merchants were to arm, and in what caſes they were to defend themſelves; he did not ſee clearly how it was in the power of merchantmen to defend themſelves againſt ſearch under the exiſting treaties. He wiſhed to know the preciſe object of the gentleman who brought the reſolution forward.

Mr. Harper in reply ſaid this was not the time to go into the detail, but to conſider excluſively the abſtract propoſition; he himſelf had not thought of all the modifications of which the principles were ſuſceptible, although he had thought of many of them, and when the bill was brought forward comprehending the minutia of the regulations, he would be prepared to diſcuſs them—In the interim if gentlemen were deſirous of aſcertaining any preciſe point, they might do it by moving amendments.

General Williams wiſhed ſomething might be done to regulate the arming of merchant ſhips on account of the miſchief that he apprehended from the armaments now taking place in ſeveral ports of the United States; but would not have it underſtood that a vote for this reſolution was to bind him to any thing hereafter.

Mr. Livingſton after another pauſe, roſe, and repeated the call for information, he wondered that no perſon came forward to point out the objects of this reſolution, the gentleman who had offered ſomething, might be conſidered as having poſtponed his anſwer till the details were made out in a bill. He did not know whether this was an offenſive or defenſive meaſure, but his colleague had informed them, that armaments had begun, he wanted to know whether this was authentic, when he looked into the Preſident's ſpeech, he found that he had iſſued a proclamation, to prevent arming until the ſenſe of Congreſs was known, from this he inferred that none of our own citizens, in contravention of that order, would arm.

Having then no information they were obliged to argue the ſubject hypothetically and gueſs at the object—If it is merely to defend our own commerce did not the meaſure furniſh the means of defeating that end, when the ſhips were armed under the pretence of protecting a legal trade, might they not endeavour to force trade that is not permitted us. Will not our captains have the conſtruction of the law of nations in their hands? Will they not have the peace of our country alſo in their hands? Will all the reſtrictions and regulations on this ſubject ſecure us from committing ourſelves into a ſtate of hoſtility if the power of making war is transferred from the conſtitutional guardians of peace; will thoſe merchants among us conſult the intereſts of Americans, who have themſelves a direct contrary intereſt?—Who are our merchants are they all Americans? They are not—Who are the perſons who will fit out theſe armed veſſels—are they Americans? They are not—Will you then give into the cuſtody of ſuch men the great intereſts of Americans? Perſons who in contravention of the law of nations, in deſpite of your impartial neutrality, deſire nothing more than to engage you in hoſtility. Will you permit it to a man to go with a cargo of contraband articles, and when he is deſired to ſuffer a ſearch, which neutral nations indulge to the regular commiſſioned ſhips of belligerent powers, and give him your authority to reſiſt them—The captain knows in ſuch caſe if taken his cargo will be condemned, he will engage the ſhip of a nation in alliance. What is done now? Are you not committed for the act of an individual and engaged in war? for you muſt either ſacrifice the perſon and your own principles, or you muſt defend them—But ſuppoſe government ſhould diſavow the firſt and ſecond acts of ſuch perſon, will not a continued violation of our amicable arrangements at length irritate the offended nation. And are we to ſuppoſe that this would not be the caſe when we have among us foreigners belonging to all the belligerents—It is the intereſt of the Engliſh and the deſire of their agents here, to engage us in a war with France, it may alſo be allowed that France would be deſirous of engaging us in hoſtilities with her enemy; but gentlemen do not contemplate the armament as pointed againſt Britain. Will then the repreſentatives of the American citizens permit Engliſh merchants to fit out armed veſſels in order to commit hoſtilities upon a nation with whom the United States are at peace; and involve us in all the horrors of war—He admitted the Frenchmen might fit out veſſels with equal facility to depredate on the Britiſh commerce.

He ſaid I view this queſtion in ſuch a ſerious light that I ſhould not heſitate to prefer a declaration of war at this preſent moment, to the adoption of the reſolution. He aſſigned his reaſon why he did not heſitate, if the people of America were to be engaged in a war, and he was confident that was the inevitable conſequence of agreeing to the preſent meaſure, it would be a deriliction of his duty to truſt the declaration of war into any other hands than thoſe appointed by the conſtitution—That inſtrument with a view to preſerve the peace of the United States from being placed in jeopardy by the act of any individual, wiſely inveſted Congreſs with the power of declaring war—even the Preſident was not to be truſted in the exerciſe of this ſolemn power—Yet the reſolution puts it in the power of any foreigner among us, even thoſe who oppoſed our revolution both here and elſewhere, who would rejoice in our calamities, and would think it a juſt puniſhment upon us for throwing of that alliance America once profeſſed to owe to the crown of Great Britain—yet ſaid he the reſolutions puts it in power of ſuch perſons to force us into that perilous ſituation.

He never would conſent to repoſe this ſacred truſt in the hands of people whom nobody that knew them would truſt. In all that he had ſaid about merchants, he hoped to guard himſelf againſt miſrepreſentations, by declaring, that for the great body of them he, believed them to be very honorable men; but it would be ſufficient for his argument that one individual of a contrary deſcription exiſted in that claſs.

Another reaſon to prefer a declaration of war, was, that we ſhould begin and arm ourſelves; and take an offenſive attitude, which would enable us to reſiſt the attack, if it ſhould be made; while, on the other hand, the reſolution was planting a dagger in the vitals of the country; expoſing us to more difficulties and hazards than a fair and open declaration of our intentions

General Smith thought the ſubject one of extreme delicacy, he would have been content to have had it paſſed over, had not the Preſident by proclamation, forbid merchant ſhips from being armed, he did not ſtop here, to enquire into the authority the Preſident had to iſſue ſuch a proclamation, or how far it was binding, whether it was or was not in conformity to the exiſting laws, but merely to ſay that proclamation had reſtrained the merchants from arming in their own defence, which he ſuppoſed they had a right to do under the law of nations, and therefore he conſidered it neceſſary now to act upon the ſubject. He had had the opinion of the merchants of Philadelphia, though not of Baltimore, on the ſubject of arming their ſhips, and he found all the REAL NATIVE AMERICANS, MEN BORN AND BRED in this country, averſe to arming, they preferred to ſacrifice their own intereſts rather than their country ſhould be engaged in a war to protect them againſt a curſory evil. Theſe gentlemen had acted like patriots willing to ſacrifice their ſubordinate and particular intereſts to the grand and paramount intereſts of the nation—He moved to amend the propoſition by ſubſtituting "reſtricting" inſtead of "regulating" in the reſolution.

Dr. Smith agreed without heſitation to admit the one word for the other, as they were mere ſynonimous.

Mr. Gallatin ſuſpected that the doctor's reſolutions were ſuſceptible of any ſhape, by reaſon of their terms, and that to carry them he would ſubmit to model them to accommodate thoſe who would incline to vote for the main object he believed he had in view—this opinion he drew from the facility which the doctor had ſhewn in admitting Gen. Smith's amendment, which went to effect a material change in the doctor's reſolution, and which changed the principle upon which the original was predicted—The firſt being to regulate the arming of merchantmen, the other to reſtrict that arming.

As the gentleman had choſen to be ſilent he would ſtate his objections to the principle of the reſolution itſelf. The firſt principal to be examined, whether by the law of nations a neutral nation has a right to permit her merchant veſſels to be armed: The next whether if they have the right, they are not bound to prohibit their arming in certain caſes; for although they may have the right, they may alſo be bound by their neutral duty to reſtrain the exerciſe of their right—He conceived that the law of nations was derived from the law of reaſon, from authorities, or from cuſtom

and practice—As to what relates to authorities, he confeſſed ſo far as he had been able to read on this ſubject in the few books which had fallen in his way, they appeared to be totally ſilent, he had ſeen nothing in them from which either an admiſſion or rejection of the right could be inferred, if there was any thing in the books he would thank gentlemen to ſhew him how they applied in ſupport of the porpoſition.

As to cuſtom and practice, particularly of modern times; there was nothing ill either to ſhew, that ſuch permiſſion was granted except in times of war, if there was any thing to the contrary, he hoped it would be ſhewn.

He ſhould therefore confine his arguments to what was deduced from the law of nations, as founded on ſound reaſon as on this ground he did not ſee, that a neutral had a right to arm her merchant veſſels, except in certain caſes—If it was meant to confine the armament in this way, and thoſe were the caſes in which our veſſels were now permitted to ſail armed, the reſolution was altogether uſeleſs. if it was meant to act againſt civilized nations, with whom we are in treaty, it was forbidden by our neutral ſituation, the caſes to which he refered, were the East-Indies and the Mediterranean, the one to protect ourſelves againſt the depredations of nations, who from the nature of their government, and the cuſtom of the inhabitants could not afford us any ſecurity againſt capture, nor recompence for an injury when it was ſuſtained—the ſame applied to the Barbary ſtates, for although we had a treaty with ſome of them, there was not that ſecurity from their depredations, which civilized ſtates entſued to each other.

(To be continued.)

PUBLIC SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, will be ſold on Capt. Conway's wharf,

24 hhds. & 32 quarter caſks PORT WINE,

Of the firſt quality, on a credit of 60 days, for negotiable notes, with approved endorſers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 15.

THOMSON & VEITCH,

Have juſt received and for ſale,

A QUANTITY OF

Stone and Queen's Ware,

well aſſorted in crates,

Glaſs Ware in caſks,

Alſo,—A quantity of

Excellent Pork in barrels.

June 15. tf

For Sale,

A few hundred weight of

GOOD POTASH.

For terms apply to

June 8. JOHN RAMSEY

FOR SALE,

A Phæton and pair of excellent Horſes,

With harneſs complete.——Enquire of the Printers.

June 13.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

George Hunter and Co.

Having ceaſed the 6th inſtant by mutual conſent. All perſons to them indebted are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to George Hunter, who will ſettle and pay all accounts againſt ſaid concern.

GEORGE HUNTER,
WM. M'MECHEN.

May 15.

As uſual, at the UNION BREWERY,

Strong & Table Beer

of ſuperior qualities, ready to be delivered to purchaſers.

ROBERT SMOCK.

March 18.

For Sale.

AN excellent gardener with his wife and two children. Alſo, a good cook who has two children. For terms apply to the Printers.

June 1. 3t

For Sale,

A STOUT, healthy NEGRO GIRL, about fifteen years of age, who has been brought up to houſe work.—Apply to the printers. May 4.

For Sale,

A healthy Negro Woman,

Who has been uſed to all kind of houſe work and is an excellent ſervant.——App'y to the Printers.

May 18.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.

☞ Received by the Ship Hannah, captain Fryer, arrived at Norfolk, in 48 days from Liverpool.

PARIS, APRIL 11.

Some give out that an immediate ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities is about to take place with the Emperor. Others affirm that he is obſtinately determined to refuſe all overtures of peace, unleſs Belgium is to be reſtored. If this be true, he is frantic.

Conſpiracies begin to appear at Rome. One was lately diſconcerted. The nephew of the Pope fled to Terracina, and his Holineſs has ſhut himſelf up in the caſtle of St. Angelo.

Letters from Breſt repreſent the ſtate of the ſeamen as diſtreſſing in the extreme. The men and officers are in want of pay, and deſtitute even of neceſſaries. ——*Perlet.*

A monſter, a prieſt, *ci-devant* curate, of Draguignian, entered this morning the houſe of Sieyes, member of the Council of Five Hundred, under pretence of aſking ſome relief, and ſhot him with a piſtol. Sieyes, while he was endeavoring to puſh aſide the piſtol from his breaſt with his left hand, received two balls in his arm, a third grazed his haunch. The wound, though deep, fortunately does not appear to be mortal. Poul is the name of the aſſaſſin, a relation of the famous preacher of that name. He is arreſted. A number of papers were found upon him, of which we do not yet know the contents.—*Perlet.*

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,

APRIL 10.

The Directory moved the Council to prohibit the introduction of Engliſh merchandiſe into Corſica, and to extend to that country the commercial advantages enjoyed by the republic.—Referred to a committee.

APRIL 11.

A meſſage was ſent by the Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, informing them of the aſſaſſination of Sieyes, which being read, a meſſage, on the motion of Boiſſy d'Anglas, was returned to the Directory, deſiring all the particulars of the aſſaſſination to be laid before them, and intimating the intention of the Council, feeling, as it did, an intereſt in the recovery of their colleague Sieyes, to make an account be laid before them every day, of the ſtate of his health.

The Preſident informed the Council, that an Uſher had been ſent to citizen Sieyes, who had found him in an encouraging ſituation.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

The executive directory has juſt received a copy of a proclamation of the *ſoi-diſant* Louis XVIII to the French. Too much publicity cannot be given to this paper, which no longer leaves any doubt either as to the mad project of overthrowing the republic and conſtitution adopted by the French nation, or as to the exiſtence of Royaliſt Agents and the plots concerted by them.

Perſuaded of the indignation it will excite in the breaſt of every Frenchman, the Executive Directory thinks that it cannot do better than forewarn the Citizens of the ſnares placed beneath their feet, by publiſhing to all France this odious manifeſto. It is as follows:

LOUIS XVIII. TO THE FRENCH.

A profound grief penetrates our breaſt every time we ſee Frenchmen groaning in captivity through their attachment to the ſafety of France.—But will it ſatisfy your tyrants to have procured new victims? In this conſpiracy which they impute to them, in the papers they publiſh ſo faſtidiouſly, will they not ſeek pretexts *to calumniate our intentions?* Is it not to be dreaded, finally, that, either by forging papers, or by throwing out ſubtle inſinuations, they will attempt to paint us to you in falſe colours?

It is our duty to admoniſh you againſt a perfidy which the experience of what is paſt authorizes us to foreſee; it is our duty to manifeſt to you the ſentiments with which our heart is filled. The tyrants envelope themſelves in the ſhades of miſtery;—a father dreads not to be ſeen by his children. Thoſe of our faithful ſubjects whom we have appointed to inſtruct you as to your true intereſts, will retrace in this paper the inſtructions they have received. Thoſe whom the purity of their zeal, and the wiſdom of their principles, will entitle to our confidence in future, will here read aforehand the inſtructions which will be given to them. Finally, all the French, who, ſharing our love for the country, wiſh to concur towards ſaving it, will inſtruct themſelves in the rules they ought to follow; and all France, acquainted with the end to which every one ſhould concur in concert, and the means which ought to be employed, will form a judgment for itſelf of the good which it ought to expect from it.

We have ſaid to our agents, (note, by the Directory: Dunan, Brottier, and Lavilluernois) and we repeat to them inceſſantly; "Bring back our people to the holy religion of their fore-fathers, and to the paternal government which ſo long conſtituted the glory and happineſs of France. Explain to them the conſtitution of the ſtate has been calumniated becauſe it has been miſunderſtood. Inſtruct them to diſtinguiſh it from the regime which had been two long introduced. Shew them, that it is alike oppoſite to anarchy and deſpotiſm, the two ſcourges that are as odious to us as they are to them, but which alternately have afflicted France, ſince ſhe has no longer had a king. Conſult wiſe and enlightened men as to the new degrees of perfection, of which that conſtitution may be ſuſceptible, and make known to them the forms it has preſcribed to effect its amelioration. Affirm that we are adopting the moſt efficacious meaſures to preſerve it from the injuries of time, and from the attacks of authority itſelf. Guarantee once more the oblivion of errors, of injuries, and even of crimes.—Quench in every breaſt the ſmalleſt wiſh of private revenge. Tranſmit to us the public will as to the regulations which are calculated to correct abuſes, the reform of which will be the conſtant object of our ſolicitude. Apply all your attention to prevent the return of that regime of blood which has coſt us ſo many tears, and with which our wretched ſubjects are ſtill menaced. Direct the choice they are about to make, towards men of worth, friends of order and peace, who are at the ſame time incapable of betraying the dignity of the French name, and whoſe virtues, intelligence, and courage may help us to reſtore happineſs to our people. Promiſe rewards proportioned to their ſervices, to the military of every rank, and to the members of the adminiſtrations who ſhall co-operate towards the re-eſtabliſhment of religion, laws, and the legitimate authority. But, in the re-eſtabliſhment of them, avoid the employment of the atrocious means which were practiſed to overthrow them. Expect from the public opinion a ſucceſs which it alone can render ſolid and durable; or, if it ſhould be neceſſary to have recourſe to *force of arms*, do not at leaſt employ this cruel force until the laſt extremity, and to give it a juſt and neceſſary ſupport.

Frenchmen! All the documents you may meet with in conformity to theſe ſentiments, we ſhall glory in avowing. If any ſhould be preſented to you in which you ſhould not recognize theſe characters, reject them as the productions of liars: they are not in conformity with our heart.

Given on the 10th of March of the year of Grace 1797, and of our reign the ſecond.

(Signed) LOUIS.

INSPRUCK, MARCH 28.

The proclamation concerning the levy *en maſſe* was publiſhed yeſterday; it is extremely preſſing, and this proves that the danger is imminent.

The French are at Brixen and in the environs. It is expected that all the inhabitants levied and armed by virtue of the proclamation will join the army on the 30th at lateſt, and that then the enemy will be attacked inſtantly on all ſides.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF APRIL 15.

Downing-ſtreet, April 15.

By accounts received from Col. Graham, dated at the head quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Clagenfurt, March 27, it appears, that on the 22d an engagement had taken place at Tarvis, between the French, under Gen. Maſſena, and four battalions of Auſtrians, commanded by Major General Gontreuil. The numbers of the French are ſaid to have been from 12 to 15000 men.

The Archduke Charles having travelled poſt from Leybach, arrived at Tarvis during the affair, and immediately mounting a priſoner's horſe, during the remainder of the day, encouraged the troops by his example, diſplaying the moſt ſignal proofs of perſonal bravery and exertion. In the afternoon the great ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers prevailed. Gen. Gontreuil and Count Wratiſlaw, his Royal Highneſs's firſt aid-de-camp, were ſeverely wounded, and the loſs of men were conſiderable.

By accounts from Vienna, dated April 1, it appears, that letters of the 30th ult. had been received there from Clagenfort, where the head quarters of the Archduke Charles ſtill were on that day. Nothing had appeared in that quarter ſince the affair of Tarvis.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Two diſpatches were received yeſterday at the Admiralty, the one from Portſmouth, the other from Plymouth, Lord Spencer was cloſeted for ſeveral hours with Mr. Nepean on the contents.

The Gazette of Saturday contains an official confirmation of the victory gained by the French over the Imperialiſts at Tarvis, but the account affords very little detail upon the ſubject. The loſs however, is admitted to have been conſiderable. The Archduke Charles diſplayed his uſual courage and exertion, but they were ineffectual to retrieve the fortune of the day. The head-quarters of the Auſtrians are ſtill at Clagenfurt. It is ſaid that nothing has happened in that quarter ſince the affair of Tarvis, but the account is wholly ſilent as to the operations of that diviſion of the republicans commanded by Buonaparte in perſon. From the relative ſituation of the armies, it is almoſt impoſſible they could have remained ſo long inactive.

Rumour has been in circulation for ſeveral days paſt, that miniſters were prepared to ſend a *Commiſſioner* to Vienna, becauſe they had received accounts that the Emperor was actually on the eve of ſigning a ſeparate Peace, and it is even ſaid, that ſince the departure of Mr. Hammond, a diſtinct treaty has actually been concluded.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has made a law exempting clergymen from the puniſhment of death for any offence they may commit, and ſubjecting them to hard labour. The reaſon of this change is not in extraordinary regard for the ſacredneſs of the eccleſiaſtical function; but it is thought that thoſe who were cuſtomed to *idleneſs* will conſider death leſs dreadful than being compelled to *work*.

On Friday laſt the Chancellor of the Exchequer ſent circular letters into the city to the governor and Directors of the bank, to the Chairman and Directors of the Eaſt-India Houſe, to the Lord Mayor, and to the heads of all Public Companies, as well as to all his friends, requeſting them to make advances on their loyalty Subſcription in order to accommodate the exigencies of the public; and alſo ſubmitting a propoſition to ſuch perſons as may have prepared their money for the enſuing loan, that they would advance it upon the ſecurity of Exchequer Bills, bearing intereſt, which would be taken in payment of the firſt inſtalment and aſſuring them that ſuch advance ſhould be no reaſon for delay in ſettling the loan.

This letter produced on Saturday morning a very curious ſenſation in the City. The firſt conſtruction put upon it was, that Mr. Pitt meant to poſtpone his loan until a more favorable epoch, and this had the effect to advance the ſtocks. Others conceived that it was a manœuvre to aſcertain who of the original Subſcribers to the Loyalty loan were the preſent holders, to enable him to determine to whom to give an additional premium; and in this conception of the ſtratagem more than 100,000l. were immediately paid into the Bank.

But that paragraph of the letter recommending the purchaſe of Exchequer Bills, with the money prepared for the new loan, totally failed of its impreſſion. The monied men diſtruſted the ſincerity of the miniſter, and warily foreſaw, that by ſupplying his neceſſaties, they would give him an advantage over them in the ſettlement of the terms. He got ſcarcely any thing from that manœuvre.

A Notary public in the city was ſent at 4 o'clock on Wedneſday laſt by the Directors of the Bank to Harwich, and returned by 10 o'clock on Tueſday morning with 50,000l. ſterling, in gold. To this we are happy to add, that on Friday 90,000l. including twenty two cheſts of ſilver, were alſo received at the Bank from Yarmouth. The quantity that has been

brought within the laſt month or ſix weeks from Hamburgh, by the way of Yarmouth, &c. is immenſe.

The vaſt amount of the importations of ſpecie from the continent, which have already and are ſtill expected to take place together with the large ſums which are about to be made good by government to the Bank, will, it is generally conceived, enable the Directors to reſume their payments in caſh before the 24th of June next.

Admiral Jervis, it appears by the laſt diſpatches, was ſailed from Liſbon on the 28th ult. in queſt of the Spaniſh fleet, with 14 ſail of the line. There were advices ſaying, that the Spaniſh fleet were at ſea, and muſt cruize till the arrival of the Mexican fleet. Great hopes were entertained that admiral Jervis would fall in with the fleet from Mexico.

The Culloden man of war expended in the action under Sir John Jervis, it is ſaid, 170 barrels of powder; the Captain 146; the Blenheim 180; and the other ſhips in proportion.

APPIL 18.

By letters dated Yarmouth yeſterday morning, we learn, that in conſequence of the wind coming about unfavourable, juſt as the Hawke ſloop was getting under way on Thurſday, Mr. Hammond was detained till Sunday morning, when we underſtand he was enabled to get to ſea.

We have received the Paris papers of the 11th and 12th inſt. by a private channel. Thoſe of the 8th, 9th, and 10th are ſtill wanting to complete our ſeries. Thoſe that have arrived contain nothing reſpecting the operation of the armies: among the details, however, which we here ſubjoin, our readers will find ſome intereſting articles.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

If the manœuvres of the Jacobins have ſucceeded in the Primary Aſſemblies of ſome parts of the Republic, it appears, however, that a majority, which ſtrikes anarchy with deſpair, has made ſuch a choice as promiſes us Deputies of honour and integrity.—They write from Avranches, that the Electors are all remarkable for their honour and probity. The Jacobins in the Aſſemblies were in proportion of 20 to 300.

At Vitty-ſur-Marne, the moſt perfect union prevails in the aſſemblies. Only one perſon was excluded as inſolvent, namely, the famous Battelier, Commiſſioner of the Directory, and ex-member of the convention. Politicians are deſired to anſwer the queſtion, whether a man incapacitated from exerciſing his political rights in the Aſſemblies of the people, is a proper object to bear the functions of a commiſſioner of the Directory? The Electors of that commune are all honeſt men, who triumphed likewiſe at St. Dixier.

The Primary Aſſemblies of l'Ain have been held in tranquility:—the elections made are excellent almoſt every where. At Chalons they are as good as honeſt people can wiſh them; at Macon they were held amidſt diſturbances; at Sens, an impure obtruſion of the Jacobins has diſgraced the maſs of good citizens; at Lyons, all paſſed off to the great ſatisfactisn of all the friends of good order and peace.

At Rouen, Amiens, and Valenciennes, the elections have been very quiet, and were worthy of the cauſe which honeſt men defend. At Nantz, the choices have been tolerably good, notwithſtaneing the intrigues of the Jacobins, and the culpable indifference of a great number of merchants. At Blois the Jacobins were diſappointed;—but at Limoges and Montreuil ſin Mer, they came off victorious; in the departments of the weſt, the ſuffrages of the people fell upon men juſtly eſteemed.

A letter from Mortague, in the department of l'Orne, informs us, that the ſitting of the Primary Aſſembly in that place has been attended with bloodſhed. Without entering in to details, our correſpondent remarks, that the Jacobins of that country, diſſatisfied with the compoſition of the body of the electors, wiſhed to proceed to acts of violence; but the well diſpoſed people were not intimidated by their threats, and armed themſelves for the purpoſe of falling on the diſturbers. Several have been wounded, and two have been killed on the ſpot. The names of the laſt are Gatine and Lamberdiers. They were diſtinguiſhed in the country for their revolutionary ſpirit.

For Sale,

A Stout healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who can do all kind of houſe work.—For terms apply to the Printers.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

Alexandria, June 15.

PEACE.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF JUNE 7.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here the ſhip Telemachus, captain Prentis, in 30 days from Liverpool, by whom we have received London papers to May 4, which contains Paris news to April 28, much later than before received. Theſe papers abound with events of the greateſt magnitude.

The article moſt intereſting to Americans, contains well coroborated accounts, that preliminaries of PEACE had been ſigned between the Emperor and the French Republic, having been concluded by the Archduke Charles and General Buonaparte.

The events which led to this meaſure, were an unexampled ſeries of victories by the French army of Italy over the Auſtrians, in which the latter loſt between fifteen and twenty thouſand men in killed, wounded, and priſoners; great quantities of ammunition, military ſtores, proviſions, &c. and two millions worth of quickſilver from the mines of Idria. Our corroborations of this intelligence are—Firſt, Mr. Fox, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, the 3d of May, announced the event, and Mr. Pitt did not contradict it. Second, the French Executive Directory, on the 26th of April, in a meſſage to the Council of Five hundred, ſay, a diſpatch from General Moreau is terminated by the following poſtſcript:

"A courier which I received this morning from General Buonaparte, announces me the SIGNING of the preliminaries of PEACE with the Emperor." This meſſage created the livelieſt emotions of joy, as the harbinger of a ſpeedy peace. Third, The Directory in another meſſage on the ſame day, to the Council of Five Hundred, reſpecting the French colonies, ſay, "The conſtitution ought not to be put in activity until after peace: but every thing announces that this peace will be concluded in leſs than a month."

☞ It may be neceſſary here to ſtate, that the reaſon why the Directory did not receive a courier from Buonaparte, announcing the above events, as early as General Moreau, was, that General Buonaparte, in order to ſtop the uſeleſs effuſion of blood, directed the courier he ſent with the intelligence to proceed to Moreau's and Hoche's armies on the Rhine, before he went to Paris. Fourth, Gen. Vernier, Governor of Straſburg, (on the Rhine) announced by ſound of trumpet on the 24th of April, a letter from Gen. Regnio to Gen. Vandamme, as follows: "I have the pleaſure to inform you, General, that the preliminaries of peace have juſt been ſigned by the army of Italy; and an armiſtice has juſt been proclaimed between the Auſtrian army and that of the Rhine and Moſelle; and in conſequence you will ceaſe all hoſtilities, and the advanced poſts will remain in the ſame poſition." This event cauſed unuſual demonſtrations of joy at Straſburg, which was brilliantly illuminated. At Paris numerous diſcharges of artillery announced the peace—buſineſs was ſuſpended—and the ſtreets and gardens reſounded with the ſhouts of vive la Paix! vive la Republique!—Fifth. General Leclere, arrived at Paris, from the army, left the two generals ſettling the preliminary terms of peace.

General B. required, that the formal acknowledgment of the French republic, by the Emperor, ſhould be expunged from the treaty, as the republic ſtood not in need of it for its exiſtence. A number of leſs prominent occurrences convince us, that peace now exiſts between the French republic and the Emperor of Germany.

It will be aſked, does the peace include G. Britain? We can give no deciſive anſwer on this head. A Paris paper of April 26, ſays: "The Directory alſo reckons on a peace with England:"—And on the 2d May, the Britiſh parliament voted 1,280,000l. loan to the Emperor; likewiſe proviſion for guaranteeing 3,500,000l to be raiſed on account of the Emperor.—This was on the day the news arrived of the Emperor's having made peace; the officiality of which Mr. Pitt ſeemed unſatisfied with; but told the houſe, if it was neceſſary to ſtop the loan, it could be done at any ſtage of the bill.

The conditions of the peace are variouſly ſtated. Some ſay "that Auſtria conſent to the boundaries of the Rhine and the Alps, and the liberty of Lombardy and Mantua."—Others ſtate the conditions to be, "1ſt, the independence of Italy—2d, the ceſſion of part of Upper Auſtria to the Prince of Orange—3d, the expences of the war to be paid by the emperor."——¶ Theſe terms are only editorial conjectures.

The French armies of the upper and lower Rhine, both paſſed the river about the 19th April, Gen. Moreau attacked and carried, at noon day, the ſtrong poſt of Kehl, and before 7 o'clock placed the tri-coloured flag on the battlements of that very Kehl, which they had defended for 59 days, againſt prince Charles and all the vigor of his veteran army. Gen. Hoche eſtabliſhed his poſition on the right ſide of the Rhine, after a pitched battle and 3 actions, in which he took 7000 priſoners, 27 cannon, 7 ſtandards, and 60 waggons.

A SERIOUS MUTINY

Broke out in the whole Britiſh channel fleet, the 15th April. on that day, when admiral Bridport ordered the fleet to prepare for ſea, inſtead of weighing anchor the crew of the Queen Charlotte, gave three cheers as the ſignal of diſſatisfaction—as the plan had been premeditated, the reſt of the crews followed: the officers thunderſtruck, could do nothing.—They were ſoon all confined, and ropes hung from the foreyard-arm in terrorem to the unpopular of the fleet.

Deputies from each ſhip repaired on board the Queeen Charlotte, a firſt rate; and the mutiny, in conſequence of an intemperate procedure of Amiral Gardner aſſumed the moſt alarming aſpect—The demands of the ſeamen were an advance of pay to 30s. per month; a due allowance of proviſions; a more equal diſtribution of prize money, and the diſplacement of ſeveral obnoxious officers. Theſe demands created the moſt alarming apprehenſions in the Britiſh miniſtry; but they were complied with in the fulleſt extent—Admiral Bridport communicated to the crews the conceſſion of the government, and a pardon from the king, on which they all returned to their duty.—The contagion ſpread through every port of England; but at the ſailing of the Telemachus order had been reſtored.

A new loan for 18,000,000l, was carried in the houſe of commons, May, 2, 193 againſt 50.

No intelligence had been received from Mr. Hammond, who had been ſent to Vienna on a pacific embaſſy.

Twenty one counties, cities and towns, have petitioned for peace and the diſmiſſion of Pitt. Other counties, &c. were aſſembling

May 5th, 3 per cent. conſol. 48¼.

The above European intelligence is copied from the Columbian Centinel, received by poſt laſt evening, and is the whole detailed in that paper on the ſubject of Peace between the Emperor and the French Republic.

In the Boſton Centinel, from which we have copied the foregoing important intelligence, appears the following letter to the Editor.

"Paris, March 29.

"To the diſgrace of our country, and its degradation in the eyes of even Frenchmen, there are a number of Americans, who, forgetful of every obligation which binds man to man, are engaged in fitting out of privateers to cruiſe againſt the American commerce, and whoſe ſolicitations have been highly influential in procuring the unjuſt orders reſpecting American veſſels, which has been iſſued by the Directory. I know not the names of all the perſons thus concerned; but am made acquainted that among them the following make a boaſt of their depradations. viz. Capt John Coffin Whitney, Capt. William Cowell, Mr. Willian Allis, Mr Benjamin Callender, and Mr. Samuel Hatch, all of your place, or its vicinity.—There are others whom I have heard named; but they have been athamed of their conduct, and have done all in their power to repair it. I ſympathize with the friends, parents and connections of the perſons named; as they muſt condemn a cupidity which gratifies itſelf at the expenſe of patriotiſm; and to reſcue myſelf, and other Americans here, from the general imputation, I muſt requeſt that you make this as publick as you can.

Capt. Thomas Lewis, of Marblehead, —Ellery, of Cape Ann; ſeveral New-Yorkers, and ſouthers, are on the ſame black liſt.

MARINE NEWS.

NORFOLK, JUNE 10.

Loſs of the Virginia Packet.

The ſchooner Virginia Packet, captain Holmes, belonging to Meſſrs. Stratton and Parker, merchants of this town, left the Capes on Sunday the 28th May, bound to the Weſt-Indies. On Tueſday the 31ſt, at 11 o'clock at night, being in lat. 34, 20. long. 73. was overſet by a whirlwind. She firſt turned keel upwards, and continued ſo for half an hour; ſhe then came on her beam ends, in which manner ſhe remained for two days, and then righted nearly up, a great deal of her cargo having waiſted out. On the 2d June (the third day from her upſetting) they were fortunately diſcovered by captain James Barron, of the ſhip Jane of this port, who relieved captain Holmes, the mate and one ſeaman from their truly diſtreſſing ſituation. The perſons drowned by this unfortunate accident were captain Howel of St. Martins, and his black ſervant (who were paſſengers) and a negro boy named Lightly. During their ſtay on the wreck a number of veſſels paſſed them, particularly a ſloop (ſuppoſed to be the Barrett) the crew of which came aft, leaned over her boom to look at them, without giving the leaſt aſſiſtance. Captain Holmes and people were ſo exhauſted that they could not have held out 24 hours longer; but through the particular kindneſs and attention of captain Barron, they have perfectly recovered, and arrived here on Thurſday in the ſhip Jane.

Hot Preſſed Bible.

THE citizens of Alexandria are reſpectfully informed, that one of the proprietors of this ſplendid work, will wait upon them with the plan, and ſpecimens of the execution of this performance; to ſolicit their patronage, and receive the ſignatures of ſubſcribers,

In the mean time, it is pertinent to remark, that the paper upon which it is printed, is of the fineſt quality and firmeſt texture ever manufactured in this country; that it is the firſt work ever hot preſſed in the United States, that in point of execution, it ſurpaſſes any publication printed on this ſide of the Atlantic, and challenges competition with the moſt elegant that has been produced on the other.

June 15.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers three negroes, viz. CHARLES, SCIPIO, and SAM.——Charles is a bright mulatto, 5 feet 10 inches high, 34 years of age, high noſe, buſhy ſtreight hair, ſimple, or rather ſilly look, ſtammers when he ſpeaks, has on the ſmall of his back large dark marks reſembling chocolate, and a large ſcar on one of his ankles. This fellow ran away in Auguſt, 1794. Whoever brings him to me at Colcheſter, ſhall have one hundred dollars reward.

PETER WAGENER.

SCIPIO is a dark negro, 5 feet 7 inches high, 25 years of age has a forward impertinent look, a ſcar over one of his eyes, *remarkably ſmall ears*, is fond of ſtrong drink and dreſs, a ſhip caulker and rough carpenter by trade. This fellow abſconded in June 1794—his mother lives with Mr. Street, tavernkeeper, in Norfolk.

SAM is a dark mulatto, 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſtout and well made, large full eyes, thick lips, ſpeaks quick, frowns, and contracts his brows when he ſpeaks, is a good diſtiller. His father lives with Dr. Jenifer, Port-Tobacco. This fellow ran away with a fellow of the Rev. Joſeph Simpſon's on the 28th April laſt who was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland. One hundred and fifty dollars reward will be paid for Scipio, and fifty dollars for Sam if brought to me at Mount Air.

JOHN M'CLENACHAN.

Fairfax county, Virginia,
June 15. 3w1w

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons of Alexandria on Monday the 13th inſtant, a BAY HORSE about 14 or 15 hands high, ſhod all round, and a ſmall lump on his weither, with a few brindle ſpots under his breaſt, and down his fore legs. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber in Alexandria, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

HENRY NICHOLSON.

June 15.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES
AND
BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE

Lands to be Rented.

THE subscribers residing in Culpepper county, Virginia, are desirous of renting for a term of years, about 4000 acres of excellent Farming Land. The tenements are to be taken either in the woods, or on highly improved open lands, with comfortable dwelling houses on each tenement, as the tenant may choose. These lands are in the highest estimation for their fertility, and the success with which they have been cultivated. They are sixty miles from Alexandria, forty miles from Dumfries, and thirty-two miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth, in the vicinity of six considerable manufacturing mills. Meadow land and wood is conveniently attached to each tenement; and no tenement will exceed two hundred acres. The country is high and healthy, and the land consists of the very first low ground, and excellent red oak and hickory high ground adjoining them. It will be expedient for those who wish to become tenants, to view the lands previous to the first of July next, on which day the subscribers will attend at the Elkwood Mills, in the county aforesaid, to rent and grant leases to all those who wish to become tenants. It is expected that sufficient evidences of responsibility and good character will in every case accompany an application, for no person will be treated with who does not produce the same.

ROBERT BEVERLEY, Jun.
CARTER BEVERLEY,
WILLIAM KNOX,
THOMAS E. KNOX.

Culpepper County,
April 16. 8w1aw

THE subscriber having a desire to decline business, offers for sale all that valuable property, extending from Water to Union Streets, consisting of

A Brewery and Distillery,

with every apparatus necessary for the business being so conveniently calculated that a considerable business in the Brewery and Distillery line may be done at a small expence. Under the same roof with the Brewery and Distillery is a commodious dwelling house, with necessary out houses. Also, two houses on the west side of Union Street, one of which has for some time been occupied as a tavern, for which business, or a store, it is as good a situation as any in this town. The other is adjoining the tavern, and is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. A lot on the east side of water street, 38 feet front, running back 60 feet, all which properly has the advantage of a 12 feet alley. The terms will be made easy, for which apply to

ANDREW WALES.

March 18. 1awtf

To be Leased,

For a term of years, not exceeding fifteen, to the highest bidder at Thomas's Ferry, opposite to Alexandria, on Thursday the 15th of June next, a part of

The Valuable Farm,

on which I now live, known by the name of Oxon-Hill, containing 350 or 400 Acres of rich arable bottom lands, with a sufficient quantity of woods and timber to support it. The Leasers will be allowed to feed the land in the Fall, and possession given at Christmas next. This farm lies upon the Potomac, directly opposite to the Town of Alexandria—For particulars, apply to the subscriber.

WALTER D. ADDISON.

March 28.

George-Town Bridge Company.

EXTRACT of an Act passed by the Legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An Act for erecting a bridge over Potomac River."

"And be it enacted, *That the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor as may from time to time be necessary, for carrying on the building of said Bridge, and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the Company, such unpaid requisition with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid, and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the Newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company.*"

The above extract is published for the information of such of the Stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made, they are as follow:—On the 1st of November, 1795, Twenty Dollars—On the 20th of May, 1796, Forty Dollars—On the 20th of July, 1796, Forty Dollars—On the 1st of September, 1796, Forty Dollars—and on the 1st of November, 1796, Sixty Dollars.—Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH,
TREASURER.

Geoge-Town, May 2, 1797.

The two following Horses, just imported from London, will stand the present season, at the Bowling Green:—

THE CELEBRATED RUNNING HORSE

CORMORANT,

LATE the property of Charles Fox, Esq. whose racing performance was equal (if not superior) to any horse in England of his day, having at four years old, won and received forfeit 19 times at New-Market. For the information of the gentlemen of the turf (who may not have seen the racing calendars) the following extract is inserted, taken from his advertisement as a covering horse in England, which may be seen in the Calendar for 1795, page 327:——"Cormorant had superior speed, and was allowed to be one of the best racers at New-Market, till he was unfortunately lamed at 4 years old, and has not started since; prior to which, he won and received forfeit nineteen times; at two years old he beat several colts and fillies of the same age, and gave them from 16 to 25lb each; he also gave the year and weight to many three year olds, and was the best colt of the year in England, see the Racing Calendars for 1789, 90, and 91. Cormorant is about 15½ hands high, full of bone, and very handsome; and, from the specimen Fortunio (his brother) has given, there can be no doubt of the success of this horse as a stallion."—— Cormorant will cover a few mares only, except the owners, at SEVEN GUINEAS the season, to be paid before they are taken away.

PEDIGREE.

I DO hereby certify that Cormorant was bred by me, and got by Woodpecker, his dam Mettletop by Squirrel, his grandam by Bajazet, his great grandam by Regulus, his great-great grandam by Lonsdale's Arabian, his great-great-great-grandam by Darley's Arabian, his great-great-great-great grandam by the Byerly Turk, his great-great-great great great grandam by the Tafolet Barb, his great-great-great-great-great-great grandam by Place's White Turk, out of a natural barb mare.

The above is so valuable a horse, both on account of his speed and blood (which is the best in England) that I am sorry he is to leave the country.

Oct. 1, 1796. EGREMONT.

COEUR DE LION,

FORMERLY the property of his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and without exception as high bred a horse as ever was raised in England. He was got by Highflyer, his dam, the famous Dido by Old Eclipse, full sister to Javelin, who covers at 20 guineas a mare; she was purchased by the Prince of Wales at the late Duke of Cumberland's sale in the beginning of the year 1790, with Cœur de Lion, then a colt by her side for 1250 guineas, and without doubt was considered the best mare in England at that day. She was afterwards sold singly at the Prince's sale for 850 guineas. Highflyer's blood and performance as a racer and stud is so well known by the gentlemen of the turf, that it is unnecessary to say any thing of them. Cœur De Lion is a fine bay, full 16 hands high, remarkably full of bone, and handsome; he was engaged by the Prince of Wales (as may be seen in the racing calendars) in several of the heaviest sweepstakes in England, but being unfortunately hurt in training, he was obliged to quit the turf, although acknowledged to be a horse of great speed and bottom, which may be seen by sundry certificates sent the subscriber. He will cover mares at 2½ GUINEAS the leap, and FIVE GUINEAS the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Pasturage gratis, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Gentlemen may have their mares fed with corn at the market price which I think necessary for those with colts by their sides. A very careful white man will be kept for the express purpose of taking care of, and seeing the mares fed, if required.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, May 26, 1797.

PEDIGREE.

CŒUR DE LION was got by Highflyer, his dam Dido by Eclipse, his grand dam by Spectator, his great grandam by Blank, out of Lord Leigh's Diana, by Second, his great-great grandam by Stanyan's Arabian, his great-great-great grandam by King William's black Barb, his great-great-great-great grandam by Makeless, out of a Royal mare. This pedigree is taken from the General Stud Book, which is the best authority.

N. B. From the best information, the colts of the above horses are very large and remarkably fine.

STRAYED or was stolen from the plantation of John Marcey, near the Little Falls of Potomac, a bright bay Mare, about 14 hands high, light made, some little white on her forehead, branded on her near shoulder C and on her near thigh S; her near hip fallen, and near eye blind—she is about nine years old, and has a pair of old shoes on her fore feet. Whoever will deliver said mare at the above place, or to Enoch Haring near Huff's Mill, on Goose Creek, shall receive a reward of Four Dollars, and all reasonable charges.

WM. TURVEY.

May 29.

Barrel'd Pork,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH CAREY.

April 1. tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
[*Price 4s. 6d. Stitched.*]
A

DISSERTATION ON THE SCRIPTURES;

In which the Truth of the Bible is fairly put to the test, by controverting the evidences of its own facts.

BY JOHN FOWLER.

Among the variety of matter which this tract contains, are, Remarks on Paine's "Age of Reason;"—Strictures on Dr. Muir's pamphlet, called "An Examination of the Principles contained in the Age of Reason;—A recapitulation of some Essays formerly published in the MIRROR—A Review of some late publications in favour of the Christian System;—Remarks on the common notion of its being safest to believe at all events;—Remarks on the absurdities contained in the three first chapters of Genesis;—Remarks on Mahometanism; and Remarks on Predestination and Church Governments

It may be had at the Book Store of John V. Thomas, Royal-street; at the Book Store Peter Cottom, King-street; and at the Store Messrs. Bennett and Watts.

May 11.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay

Have imported in the brig Dolly, via. New-York from Oporto, ten pipes, ten hhds. and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,

of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King-street.

They have also on hand,

Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar iron.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 26th inst. a slave named JACOB. He is a small, slender fellow about 25 years of age, of a dark mulatto complexion, somewhat knock-kneed, has a large mouth, and chews tobacco to excess, is very sprightly and engaging in his manner. Carried with him a mixed country cloth coat, a striped calico waistcoat, and a pair of half worn boots with their tops turned down, and several other cloaths that I do not remember. I am apprehensive he is lurking about Alexandria, as he was seen a few days ago near the turnpike gate with a pig, turkey, and several other stolen articles. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or ten dollars for securing him in some goal so that I get him again.

NICHOLAS FITZHUGH.

Ravensworth, Fairfax county,
May 30.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are hereby cautioned against secreting or removing the said slave.

Potomac Company.

THE Stock holders in the additional capital of the Potomac Company, are requested to pay ten per cent on the amount of each share by them held, to Wm. Harthorne, treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of next month.

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON, } Directors.

June 6. 5w

WHEREAS THOMAS BARRY, of the county of Fairfax, has this day put into the hands of the subscriber all his effects, for the purpose of paying his debts as far as the property will go—I do therefore request that all concerned will bring in their claims to me before the 9th day of July next, in order that they may receive their dividends.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,
June 9th, 1797.

TAKEN UP,
By James Webster, living in Prince William County,

A RED COW,

With white on her forehead, down both her jaws, and on her breast, belly, and flanks, and her feet white also. She is marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a crop and slit in the right; adjudged to be seven or eight years old, and appraised to four pounds.

June 10.

JOHN MYERS & CO.

AT THE
ALEXANDRIA BOTTLING CELLAR,
UNION STREET,
Are constantly supplied with

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Beer.

Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, may be supplied on the shortest notice. They will use every exertion in their power to execute commands with punctuality, and presume they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. The highest price given for empty bottles. June 8.

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth Article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant to, and agreeably to the said Treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said Article.

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British "merchants and others, his Majesty's subjects, "that debts to a considerable amount, which were "*bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants "of the United States; and that, by the operation of the various lawful impediments since "the peace, not only the full recovery of the "said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several "instances impaired and lessened; so that by "the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, "the British creditors cannot now obtain and "actually have and receive full and adequate "compensation for the losses and damages which "they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that "in all such cases, where full compensation for "such losses and damages cannot, for whatever "reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors in the ordinary "course of justice, the United States will "make full and complete compensation for the "same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly "understood, that this provision is to extend "to such losses only as have been occasioned by "the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not "to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors, or other causes, as "would equally have operated to produce such "loss, if the said impediments had not existed; "nor to such losses or damages as have been "occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board.

GRIFFITH EVANS,
SECRETARY.

Philadelphia,
Commissioners Office, No. 3,
South Sixth Street,
May 29th, 1797. } 6t

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
PETER COTTOM'S
BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.
KING STREET,
Next door to Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's,

A VIEW OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT WAR WITH FRANCE.

By the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

At a period like the present, when the citizens of this country are agitated by doubts and fears respecting their relative situation with the belligerent powers of Europe, the present pamphlet it is hoped, will not prove unacceptable to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity. —As a proof of its merits, it may be remarked, that it is printed from the twenty-fourth London edition, and when we consider that ERSKINE has often been conspicuous in the cause of Liberty, his name alone should stamp a value on the production, and make it an acceptable addition to a Republican Library.

For Sale,

Fifty Acres of Land, where on is a Merchant-Mill,

In complete order for manufacturing wheat, with two pair of stones, one of them a fine five feet burr; also a Saw-Mill in good repair, and about half a mile below the Mill is an excellent Mill-Seat.—This property is situate on Rocky run and Cub-run (having the advantage of each stream) in the county of Loudoun, near Centreville, about 25 miles from Alexandria, and nearly the same distance from George-Town and the Federal City.—One half of the Purchase Money will be required in hand, and a considerable credit given for the balance. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

THOS. & WM. WREN.

Centerville, June 4, 1797.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, JUN.